

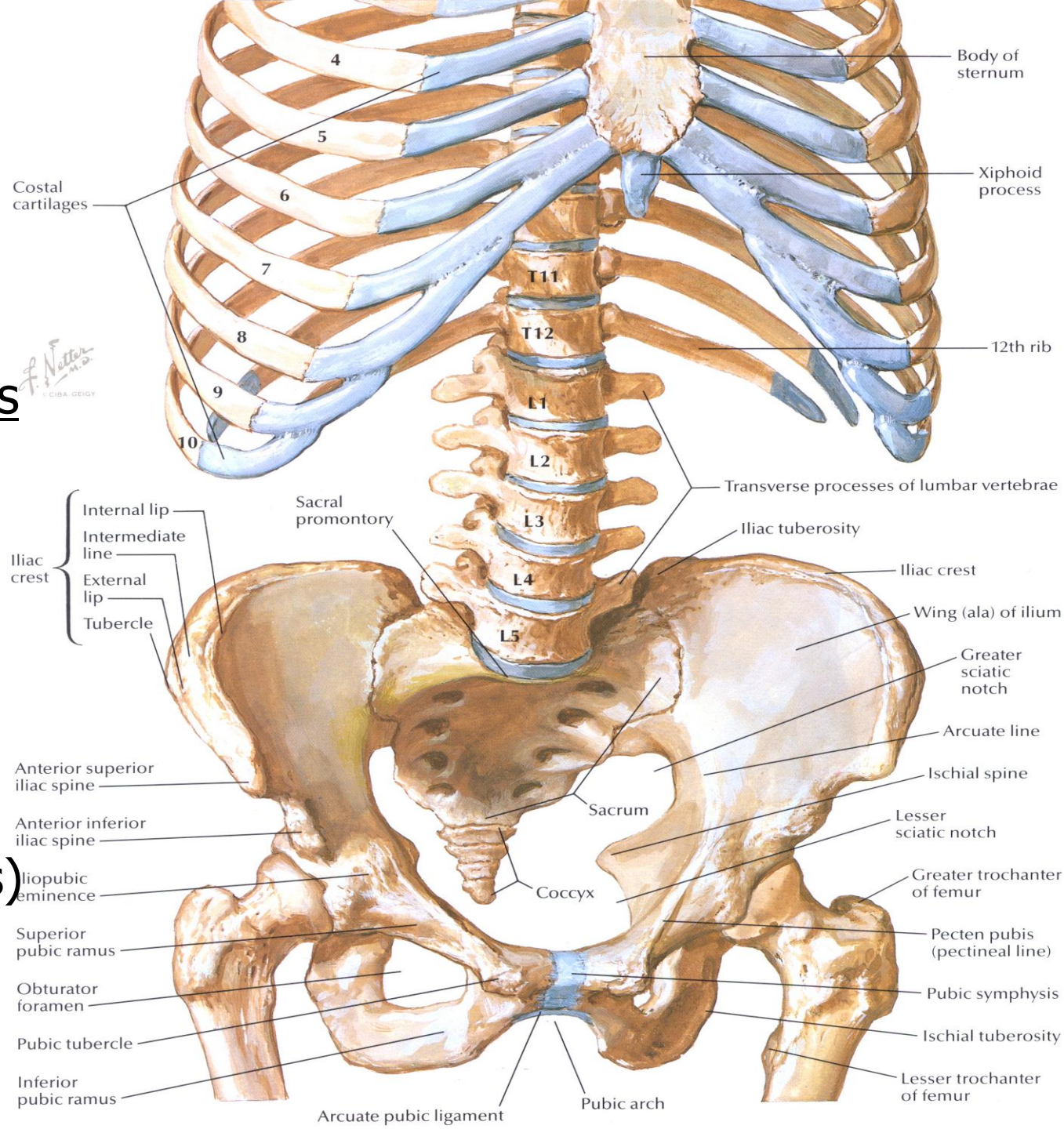
PELVIS & PERINEUM

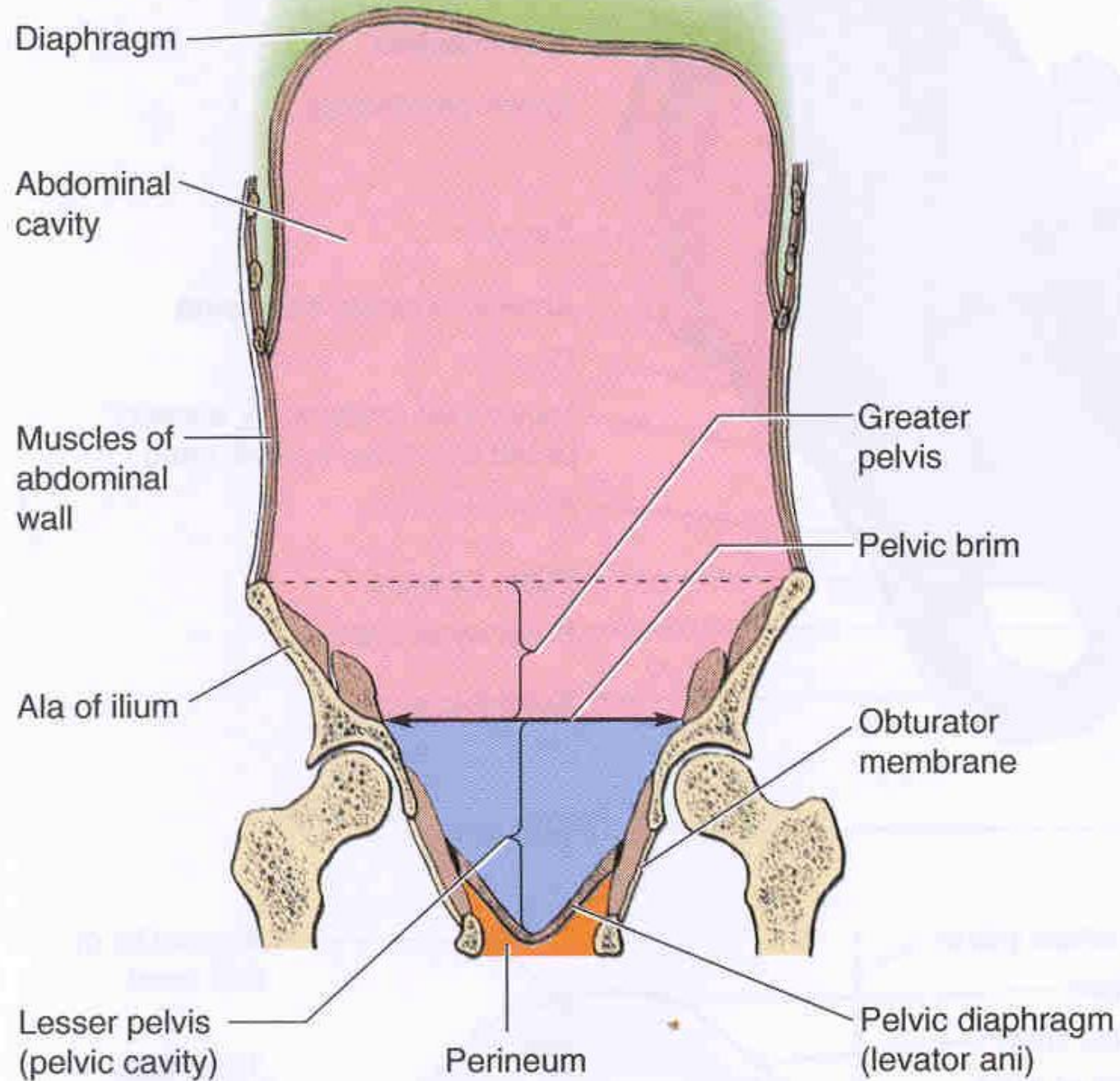
ProfDrMTY

Sacrum, coccyx,
and hip bone
(coxa)

Superior the
pelvic brim > Pelvis
Major (greater
pelvis, false
pelvis)

Inferior to pelvic
brim > Pelvis
Minor (lesser
pelvis, true pelvis)





(C)

SUPERIOR PELVIC APERTURE Pelvic Inlet

Promontory of sacrum
(post)

Lineae terminales
(pubic crest, pecten
pubis, arcuate line of
ileum)

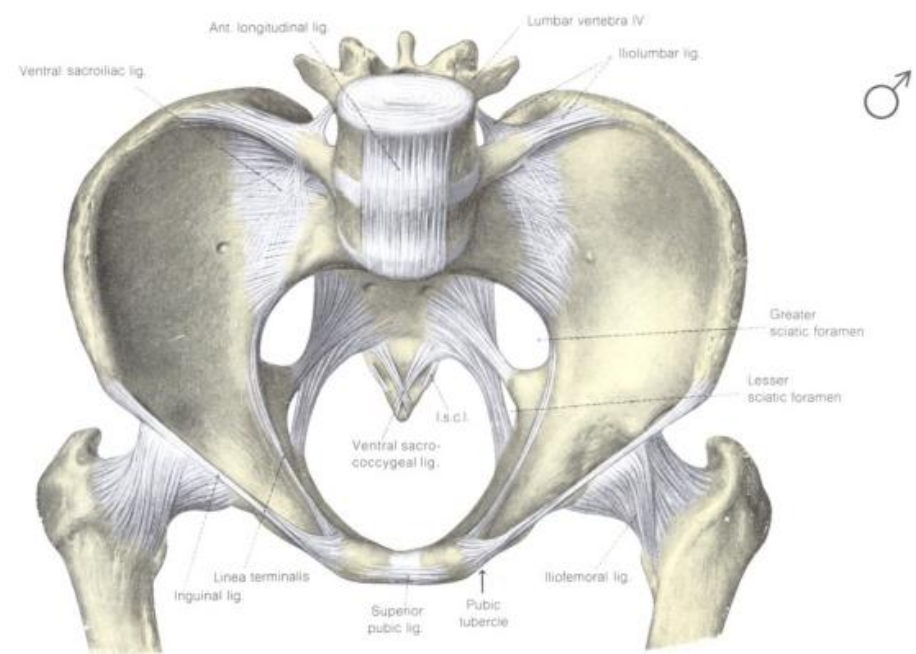


Fig. 354. Male pelvis with ligaments. The inclination of the pelvis corresponds to upright posture. Ventral superior view. Anterior superior iliac spine and upper border of the symphysis pubis are located in an approximate frontal plane. The aperture of the lesser pelvis is heart-shaped. I.s.c.l. = lateral sacrococcygeal ligament.

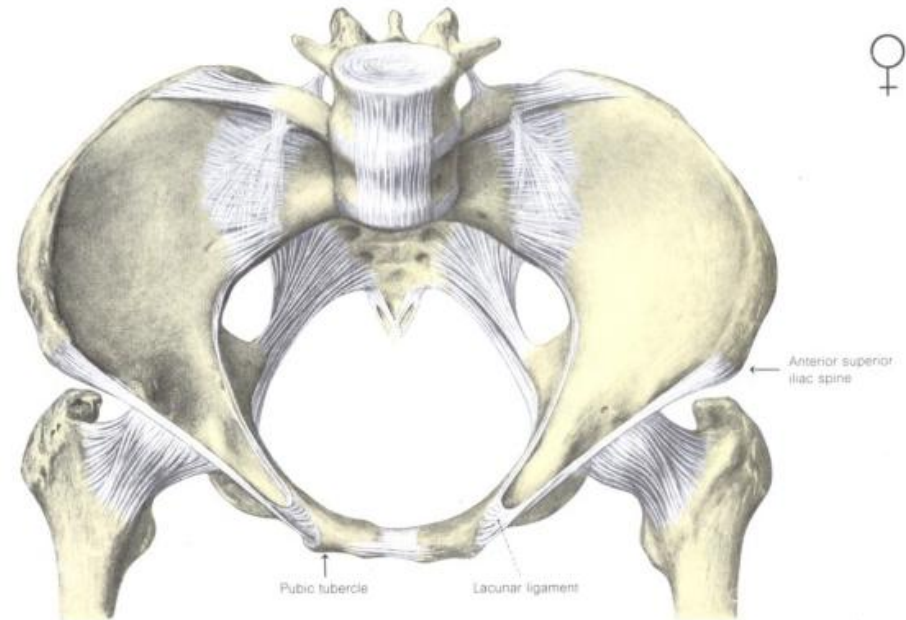


Fig. 355. Female pelvis with ligaments. Ventral superior view. The iliac alae are broader than in the male pelvis. Aperture of the lesser pelvis is transverse oval. Transverse diameter of aperture is longer than sagittal diameter.

INFERIOR PELVIC APERTURE

Coccyx, sacrum (posteriorly), symphysis pubis (anteriorly), and ischial tuberosities (laterally)

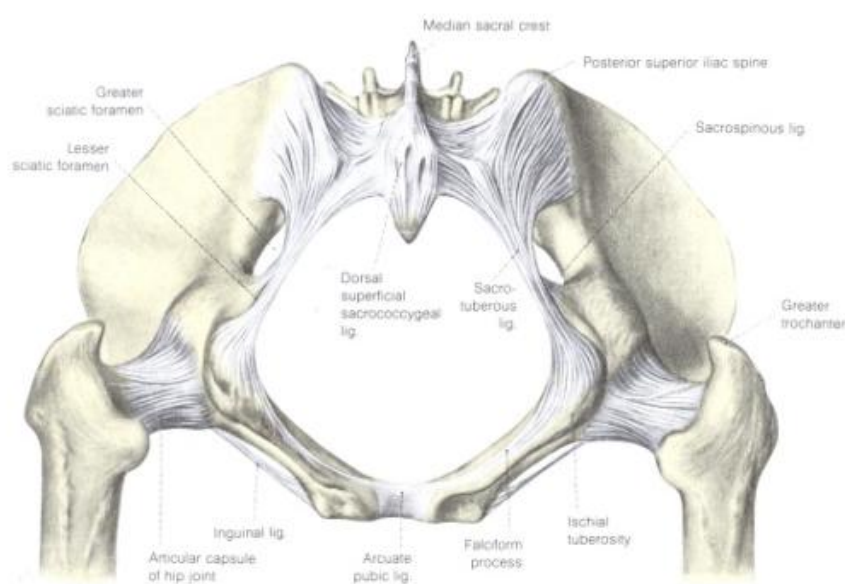


Fig. 356. Female pelvis with ligaments. Caudal view.

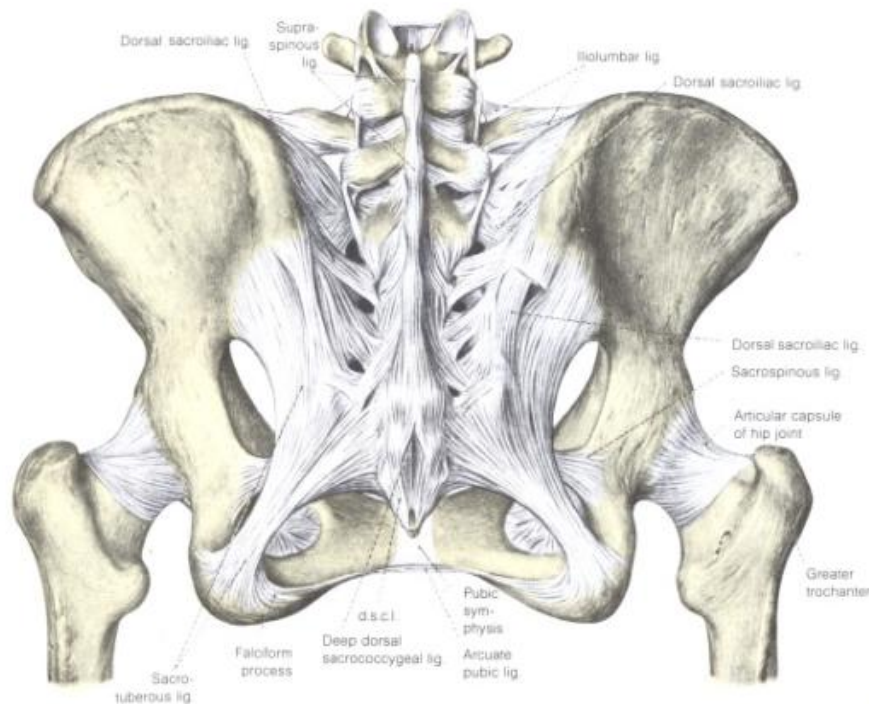
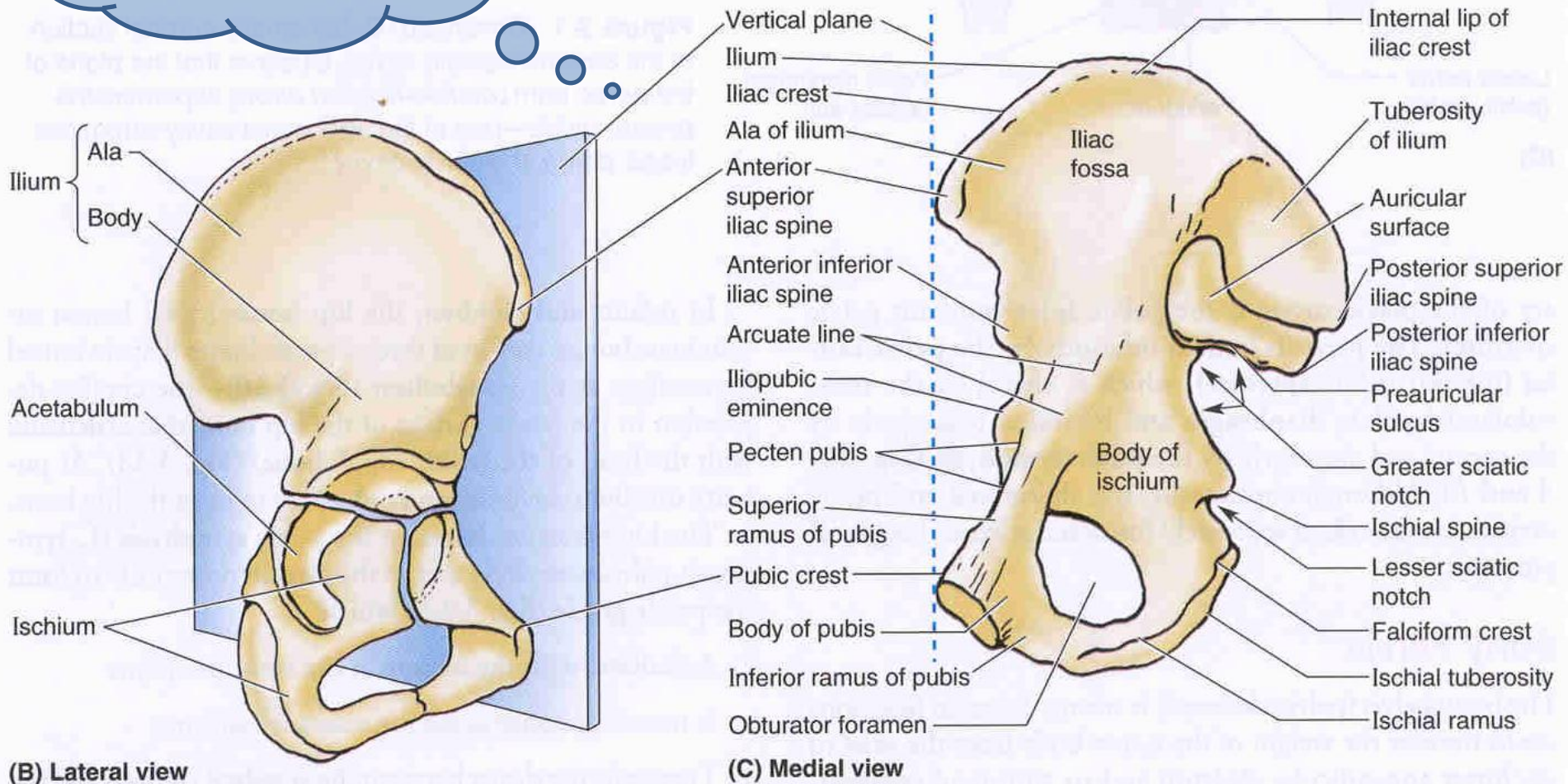
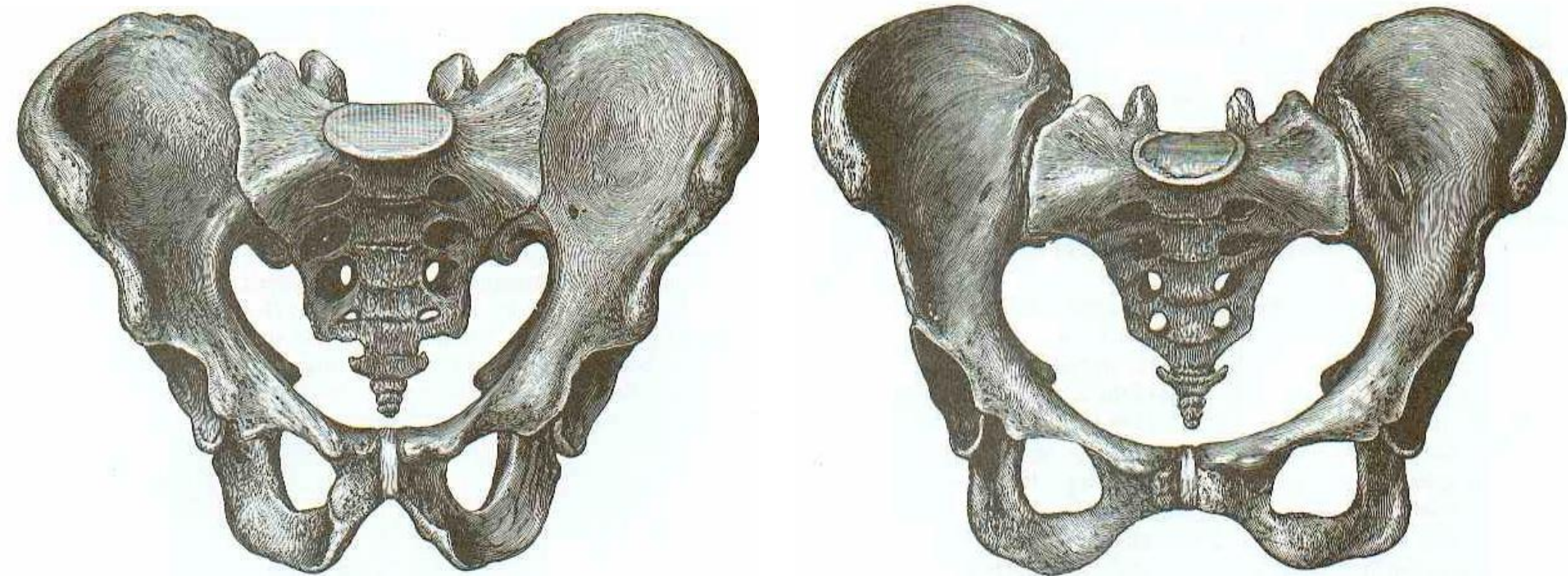


Fig. 357. Female pelvis with ligaments. Dorsal view. On the right, a portion of the superficial layer of the dorsal sacroiliac ligament has been removed. d.s.c.l. = dorsal superficial sacrococcygeal ligament.

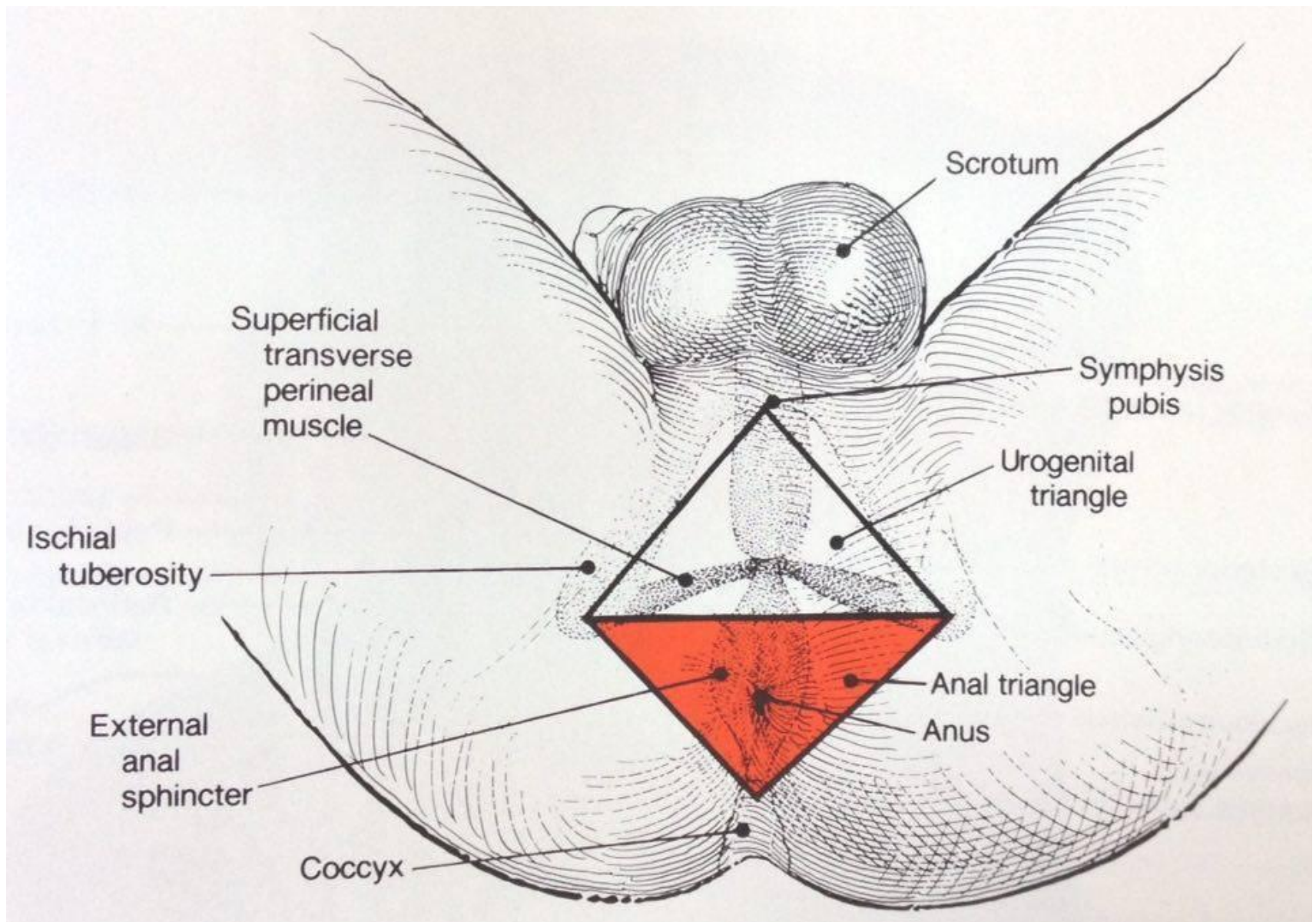
Recalling the hip bone



DIFFERENCES IN MALE & FEMALE PELVISES



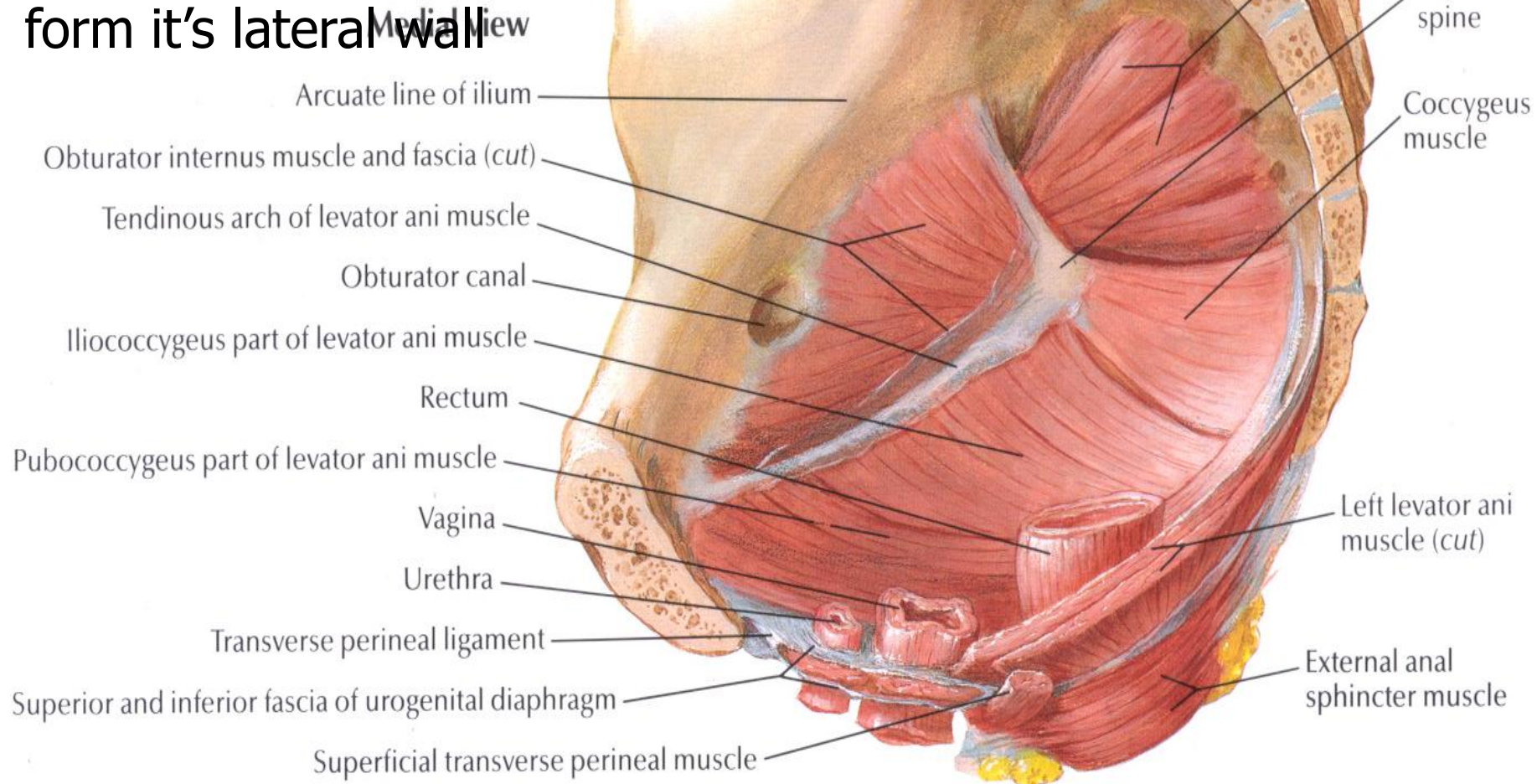
Male pelvis is heavier, thicker, having more prominent bone markings; hip bones and ischial tuberosities are closer and the sacrum is more curved



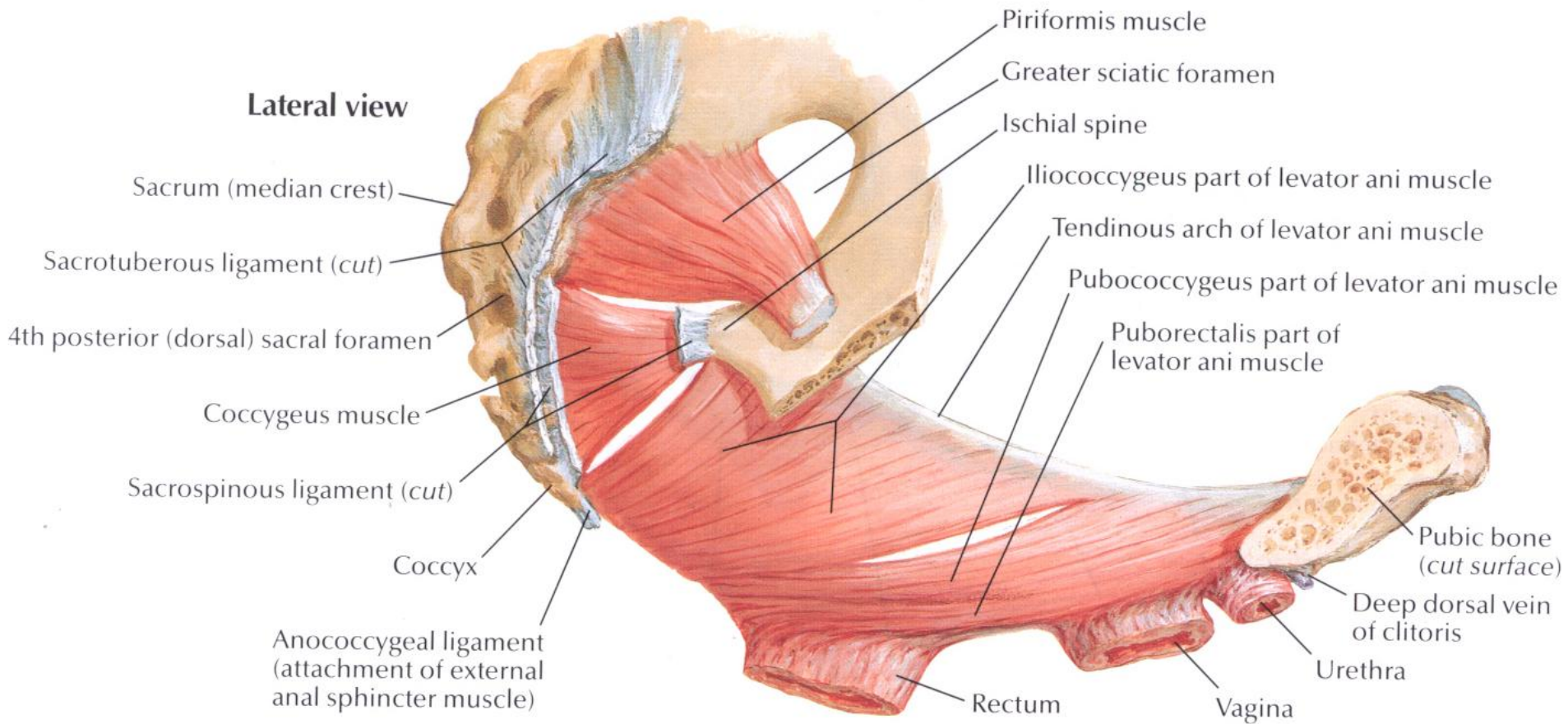
PELVIC WALLS

Levator ani and coccygeus mm closes the inferior pelvic outlet as a **pelvic diaphragm**

Piriformis and obturator internus form it's lateral wall



Lateral view



UROGENITAL DIAPHRAGM

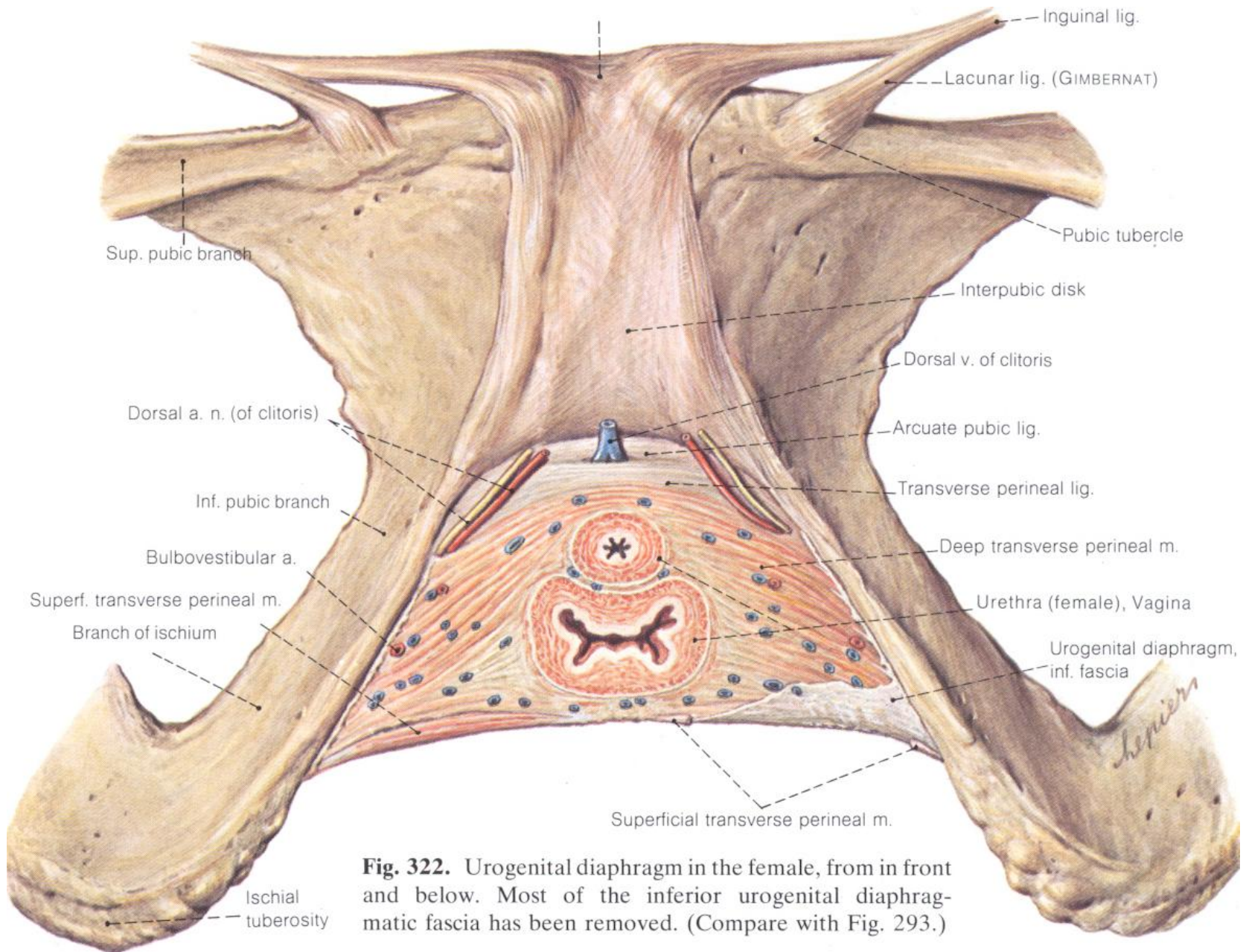
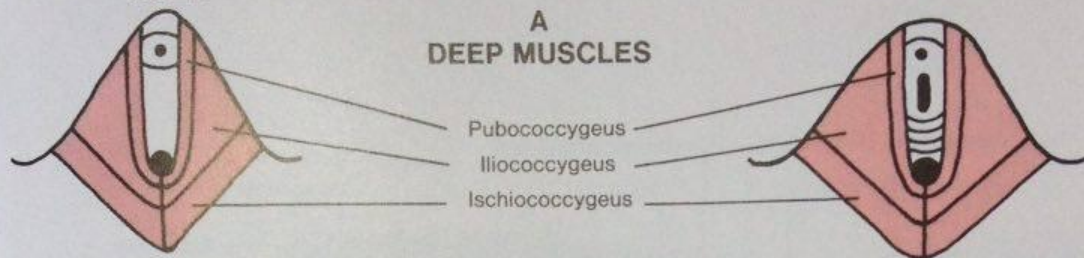


Fig. 322. Urogenital diaphragm in the female, from in front and below. Most of the inferior urogenital diaphragmatic fascia has been removed. (Compare with Fig. 293.)

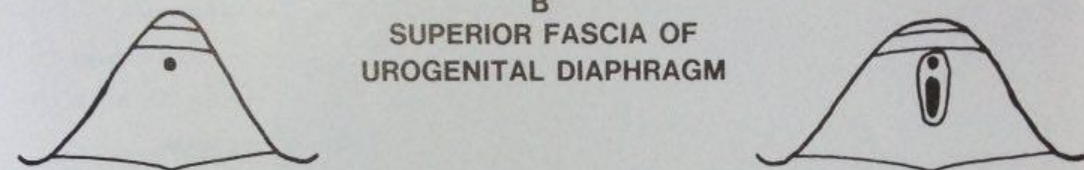
MALE

FEMALE

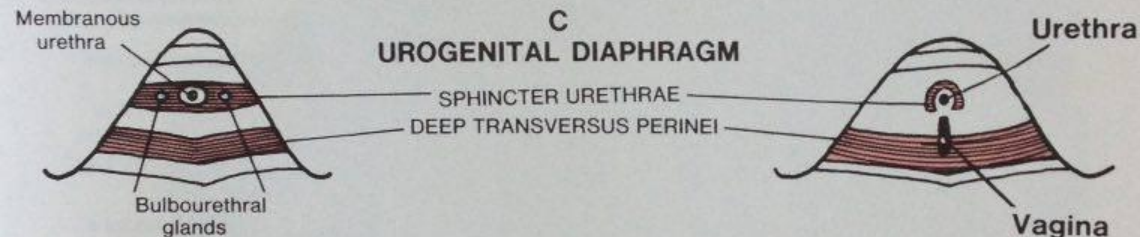
A
DEEP MUSCLES



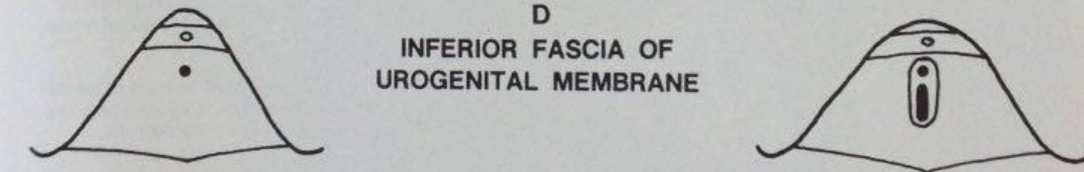
B
SUPERIOR FASCIA OF UROGENITAL DIAPHRAGM



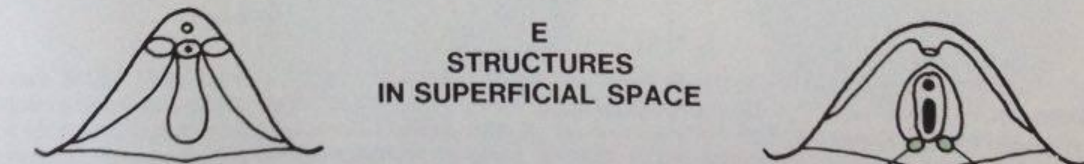
C
UROGENITAL DIAPHRAGM



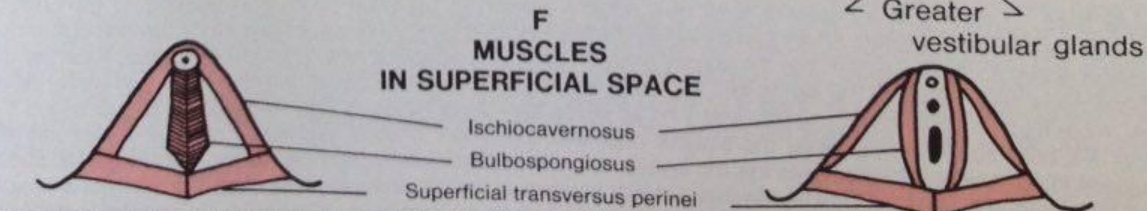
D
INFERIOR FASCIA OF UROGENITAL MEMBRANE

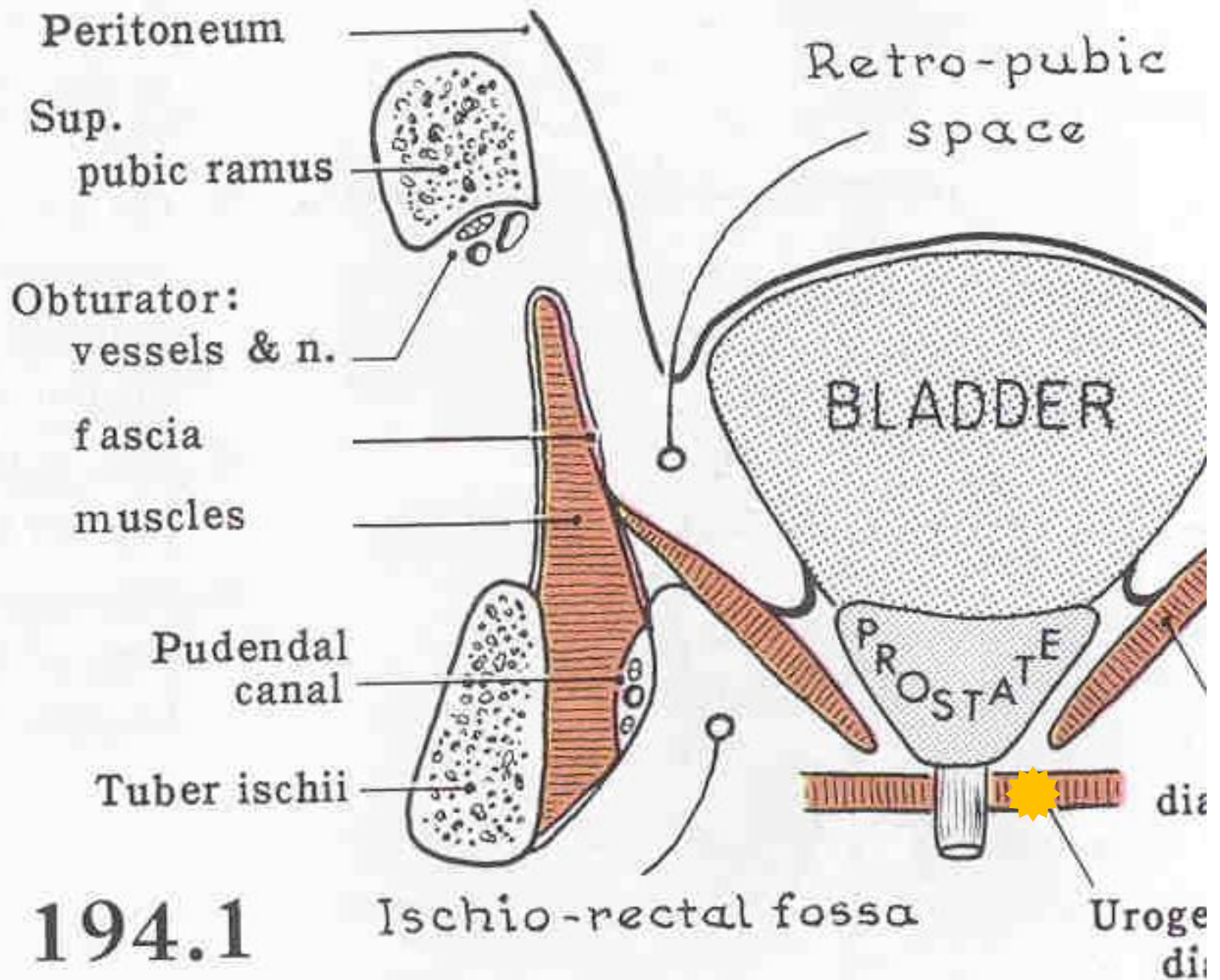


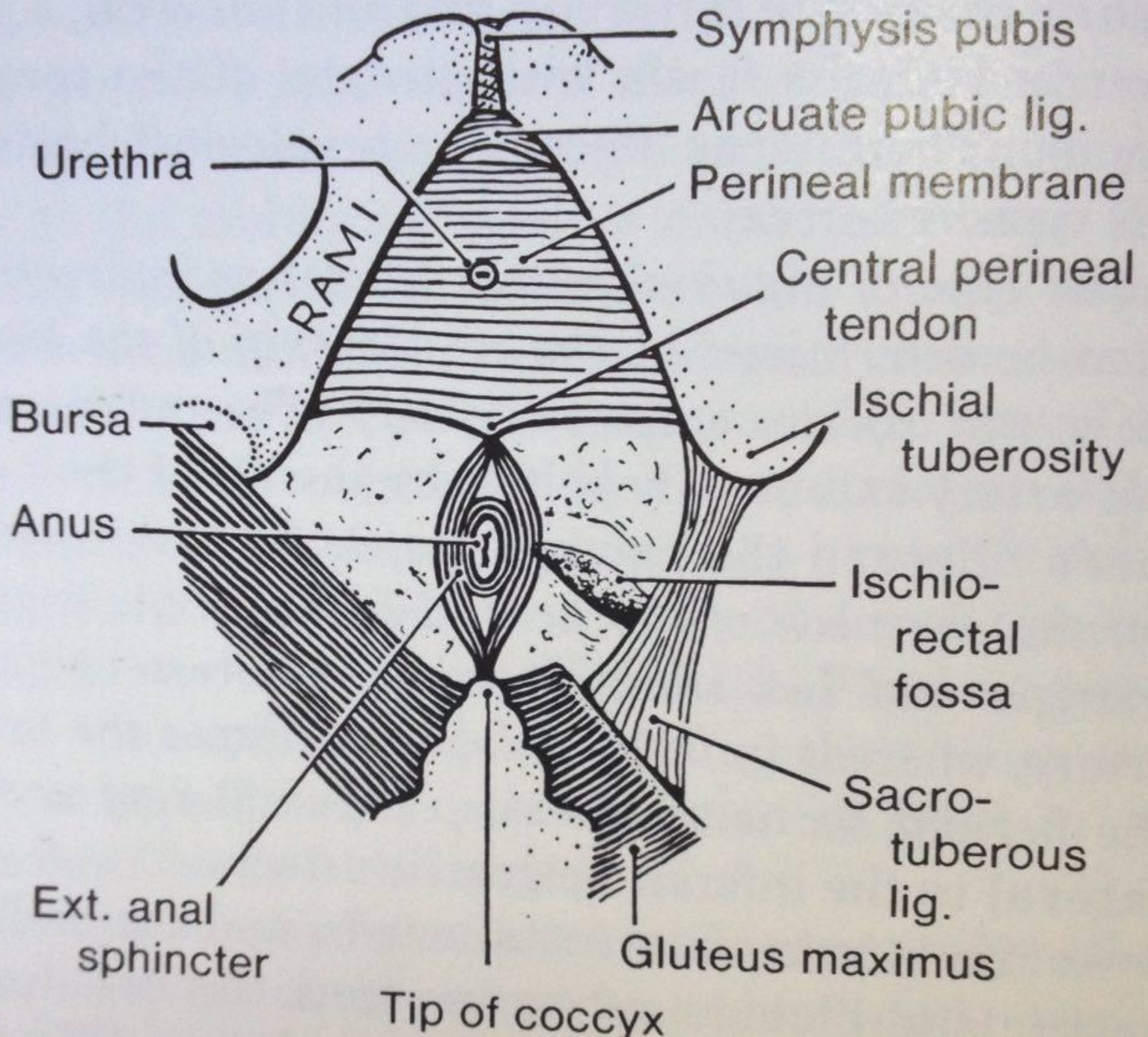
E
STRUCTURES IN SUPERFICIAL SPACE

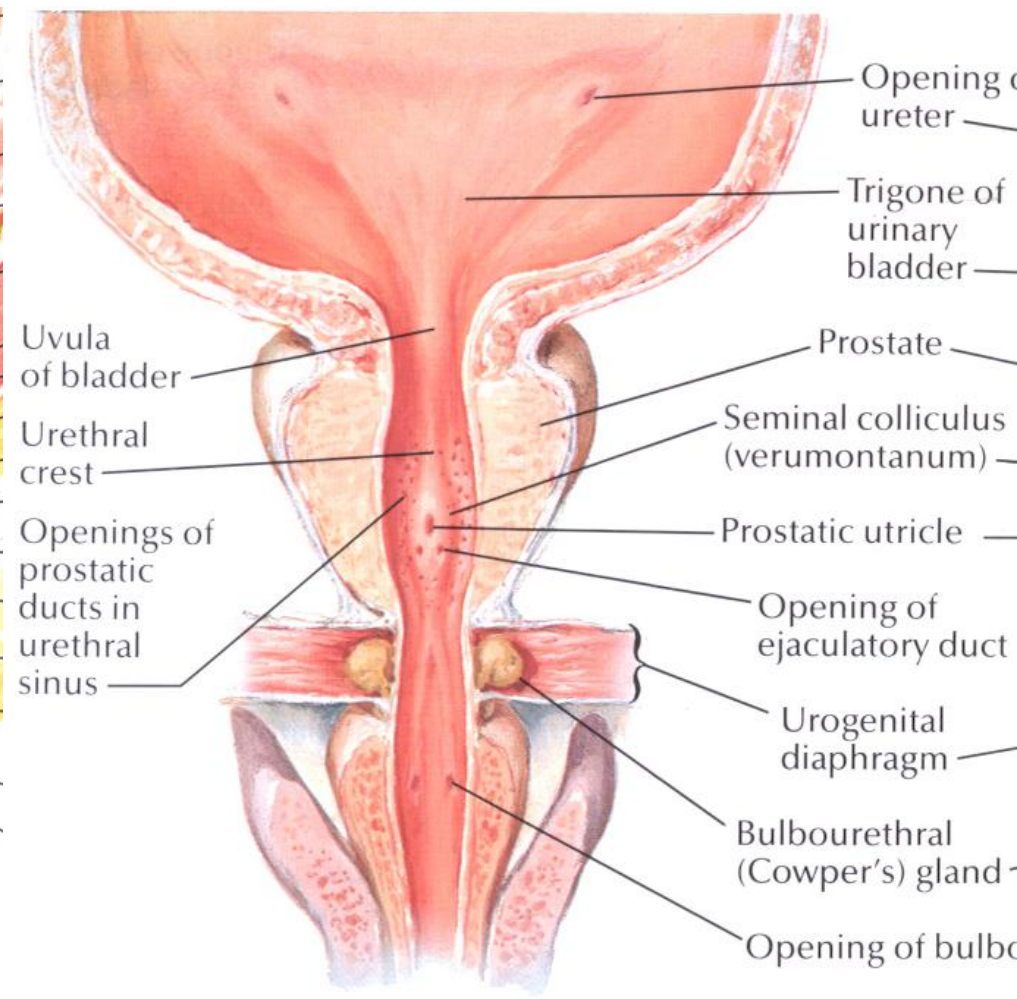
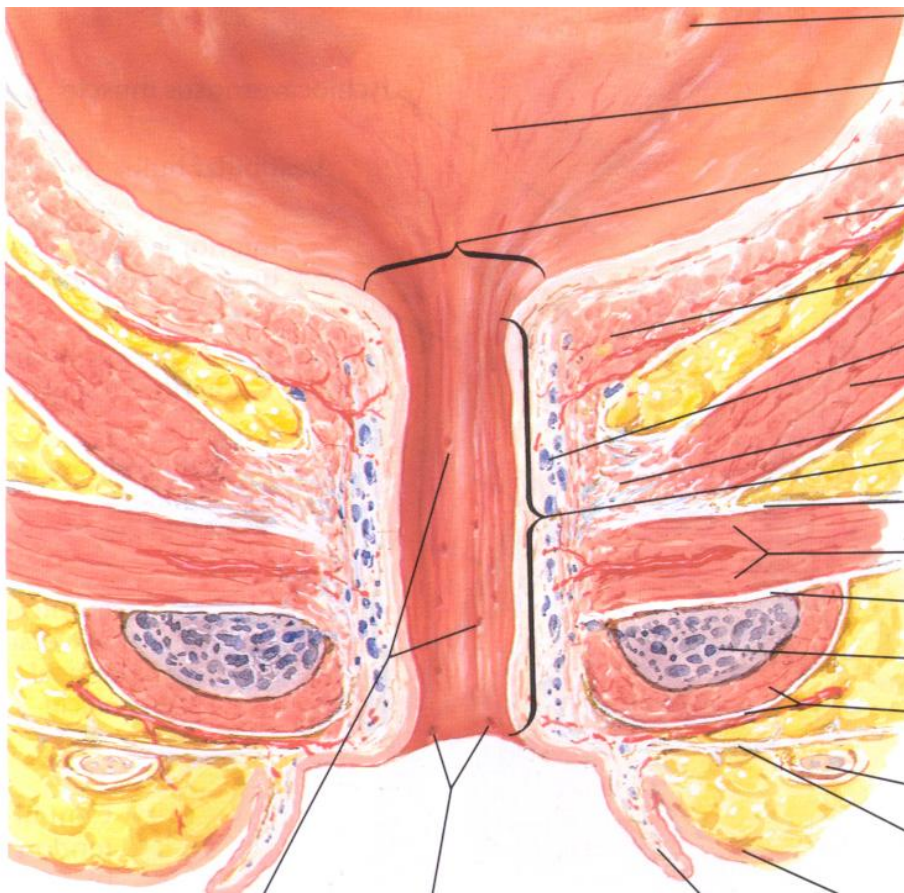


F
MUSCLES IN SUPERFICIAL SPACE









Midsagittal section

Uterosacral ligament

Vesicouterine pouch

Rectouterine pouch
(cul-de-sac of
Douglas)

Cervix of uterus

Posterior
vaginal fornix

Anterior
vaginal fornix

Rectum

Vagina

Levator ani
muscle

Anal canal

External
anal
sphincter
muscle

Anus

Vaginal opening

Sacral promontory

Ureter

Suspensory ligament of ovary

Uterine (Fallopian) tube

Ovary

External iliac vessels

Proper ovarian ligament

Body (corpus) of uterus

Round ligament
(ligamentum teres)

Fundus of uterus

Urinary bladder

Pubic symphysis

Urethra

Urogenital diaphragm

Arcuate pubic ligament

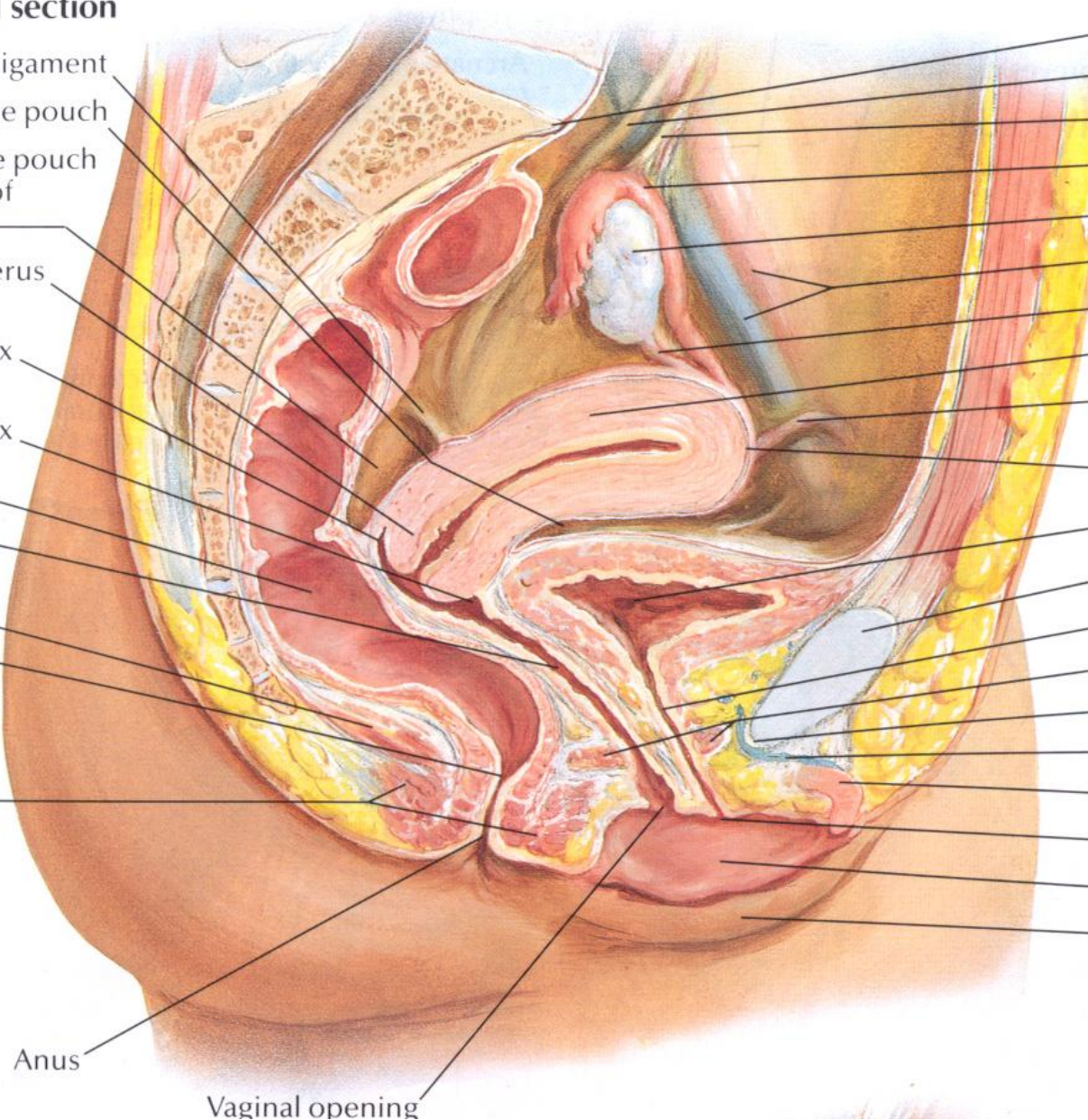
Deep dorsal vein of clitoris

Crus of clitoris

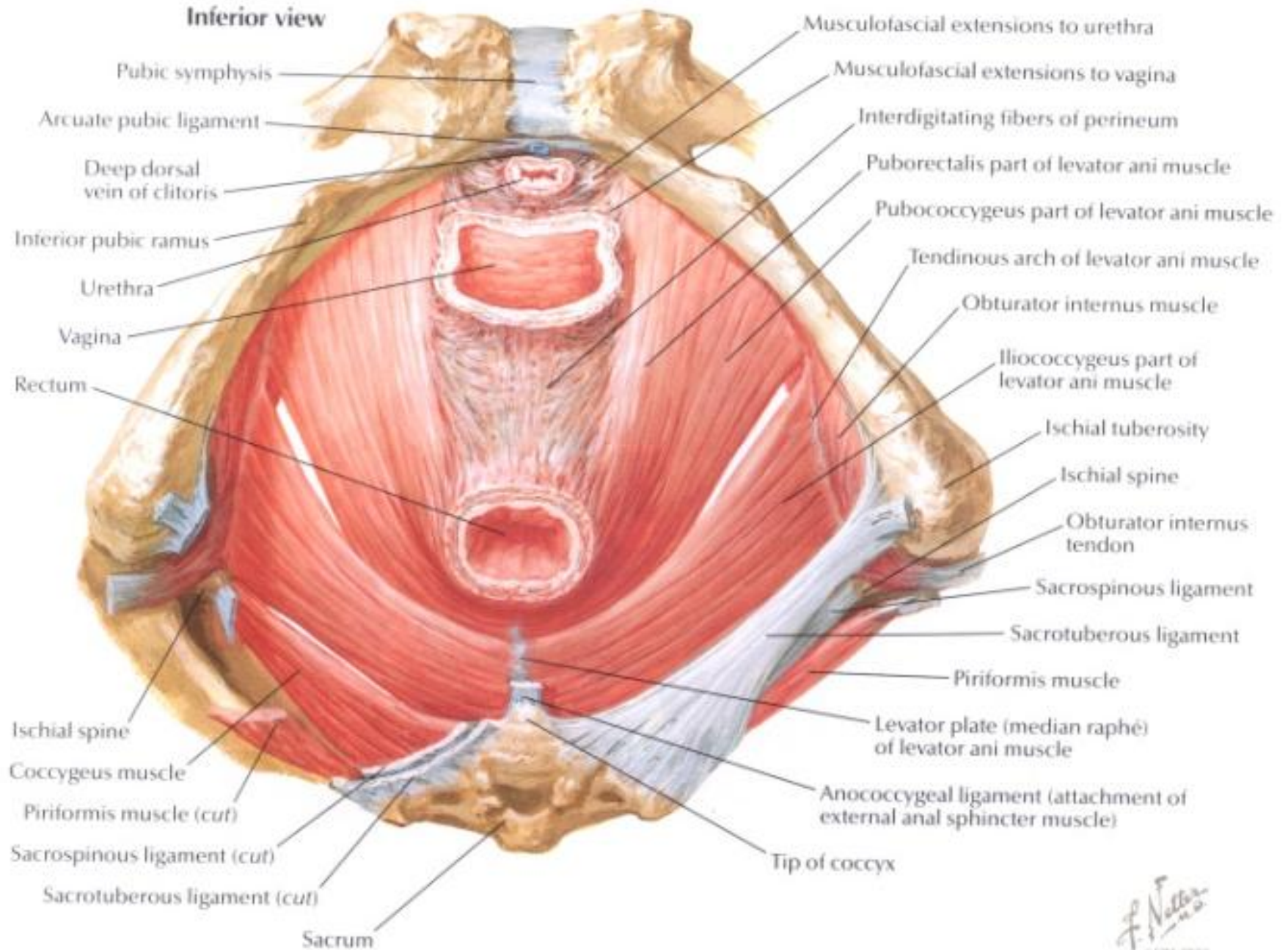
Urethral opening

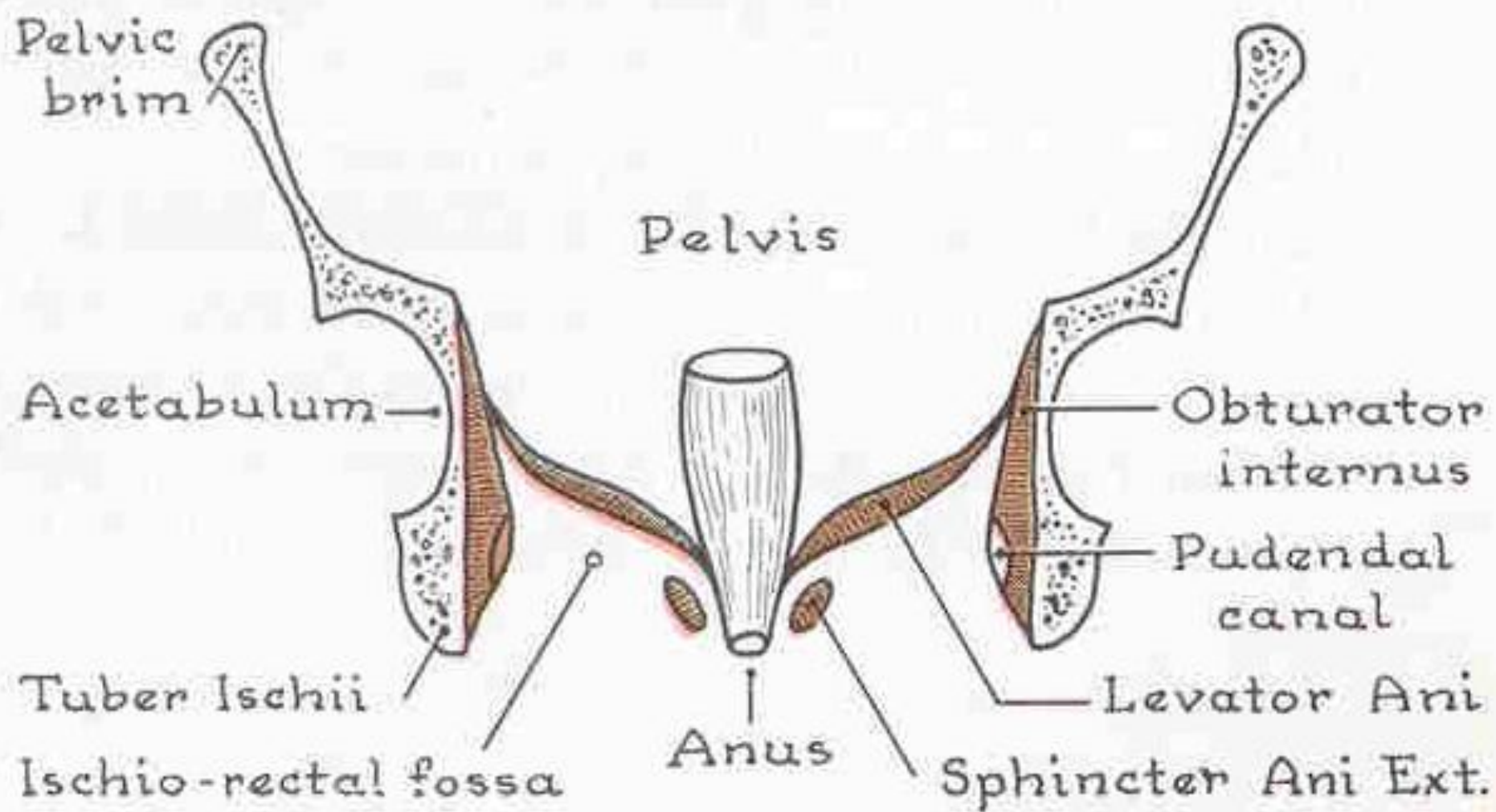
Labium minus

Labium majus

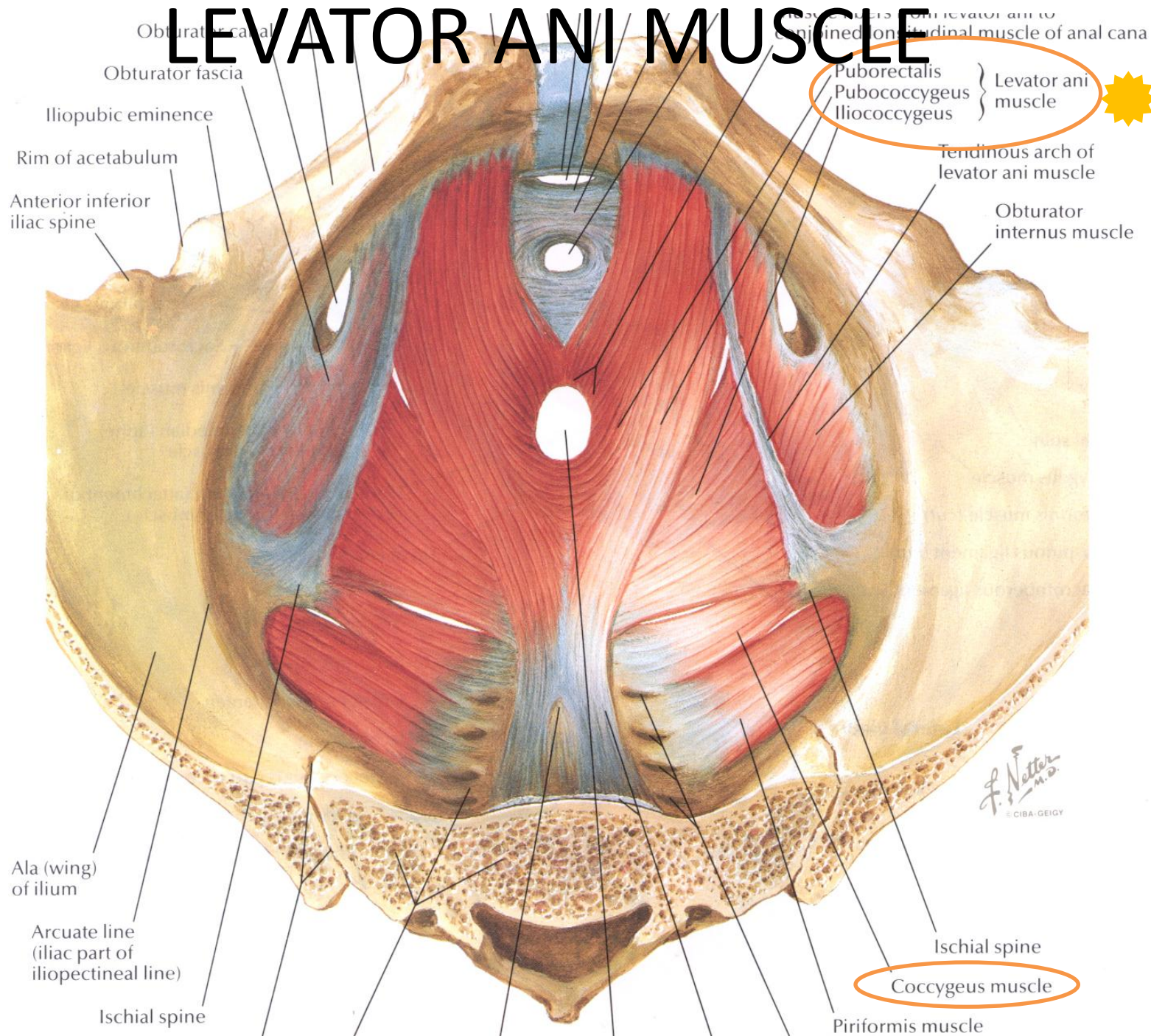


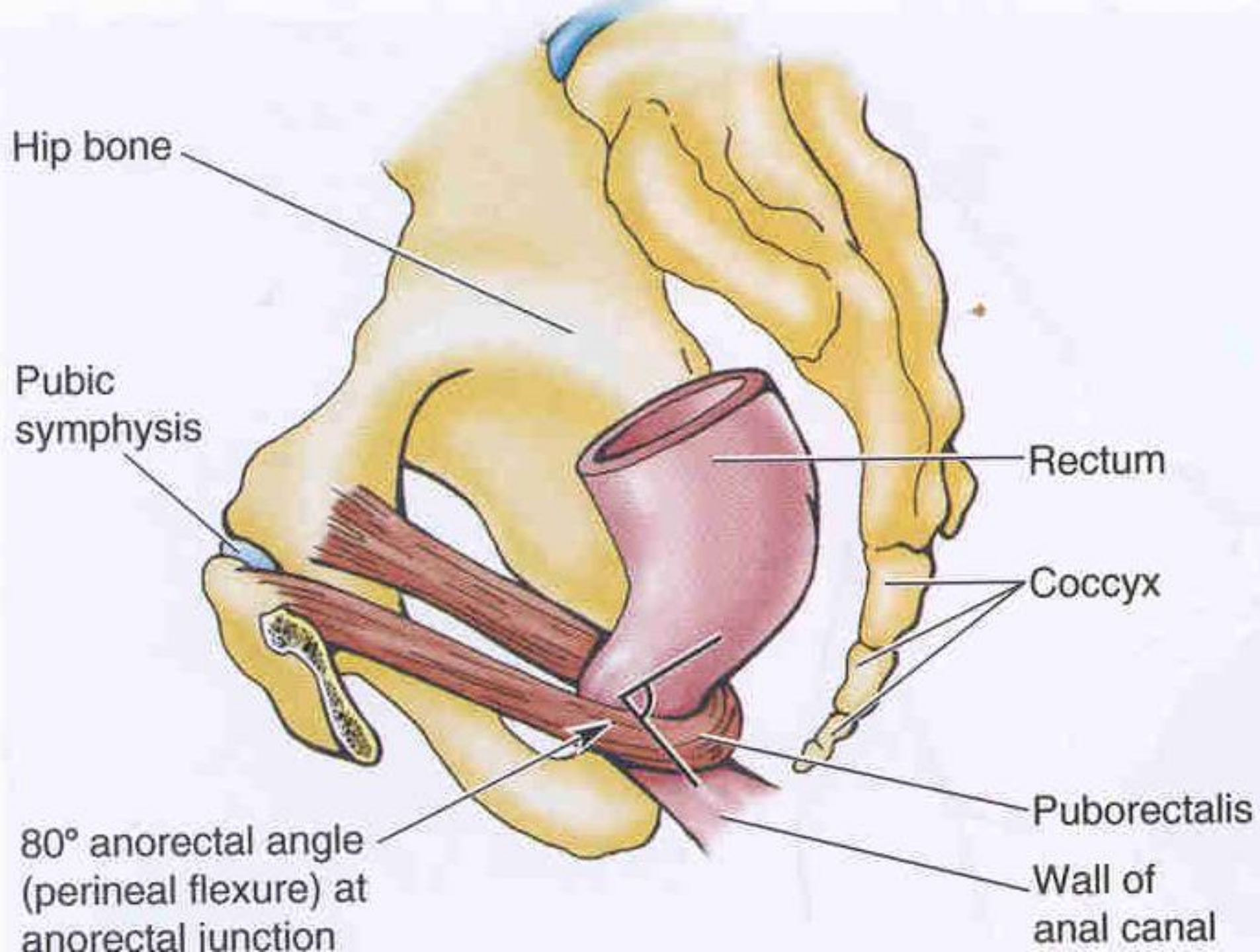
PELVIC DIAPHRAGM

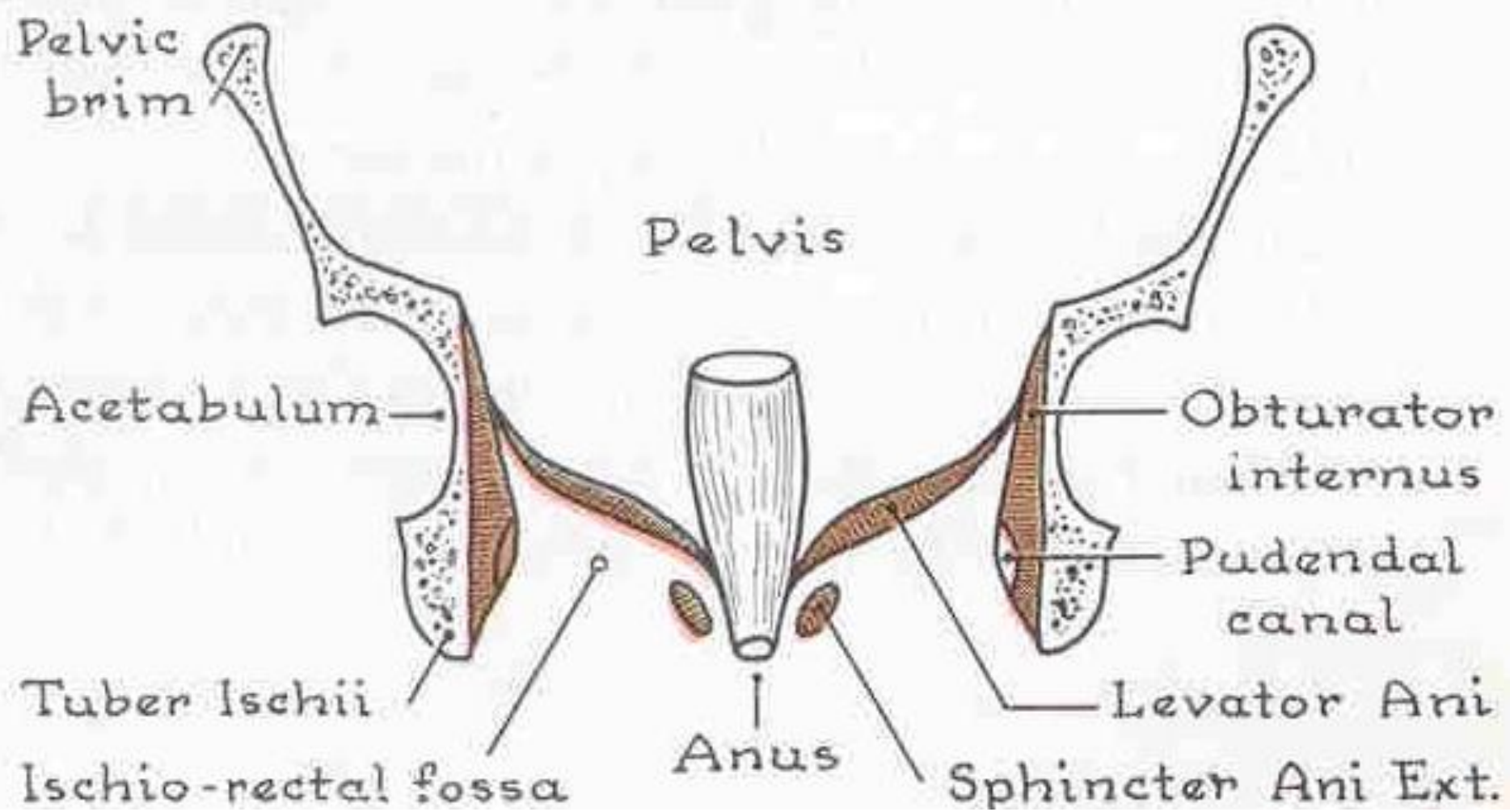




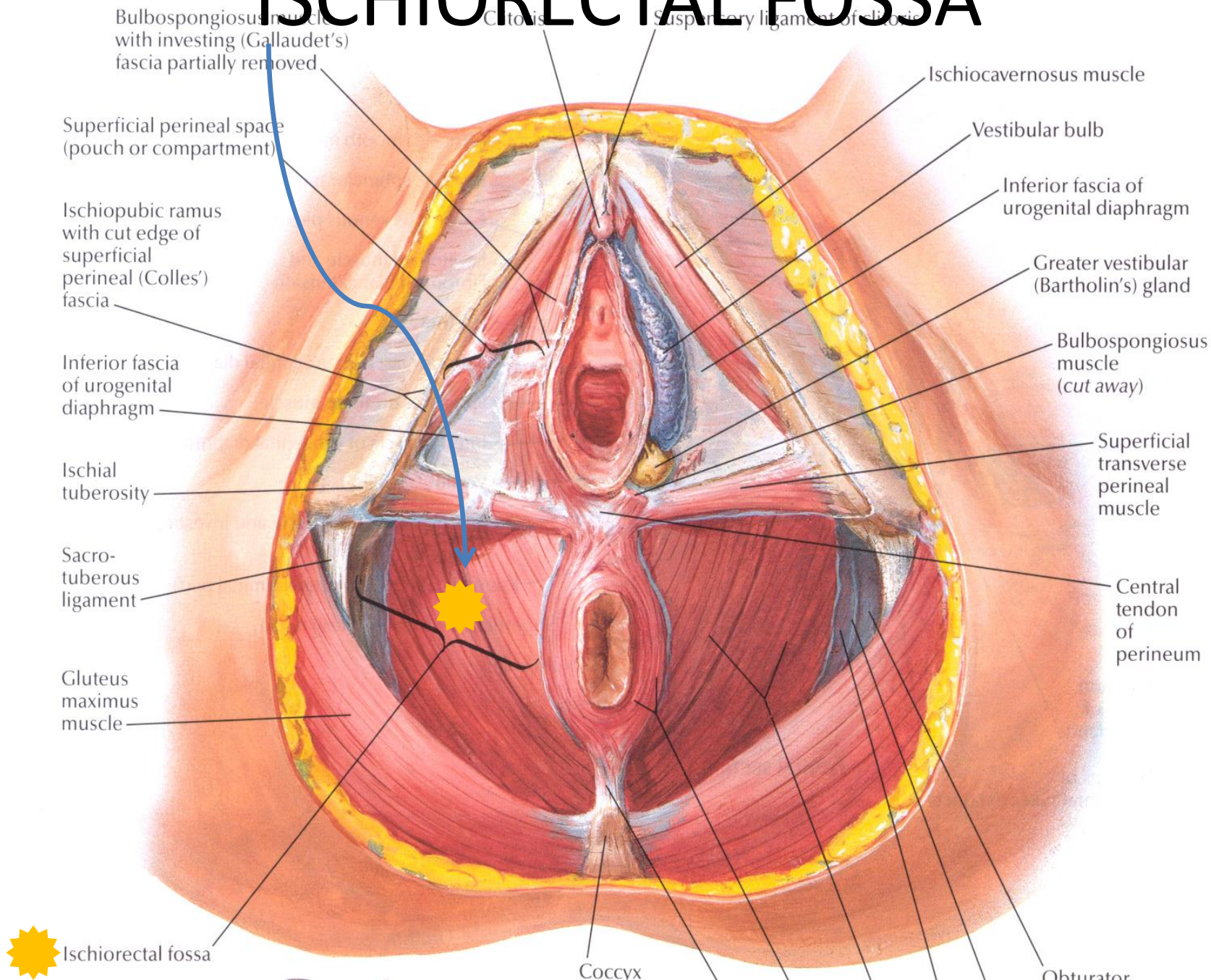
LEVATOR ANI MUSCLE

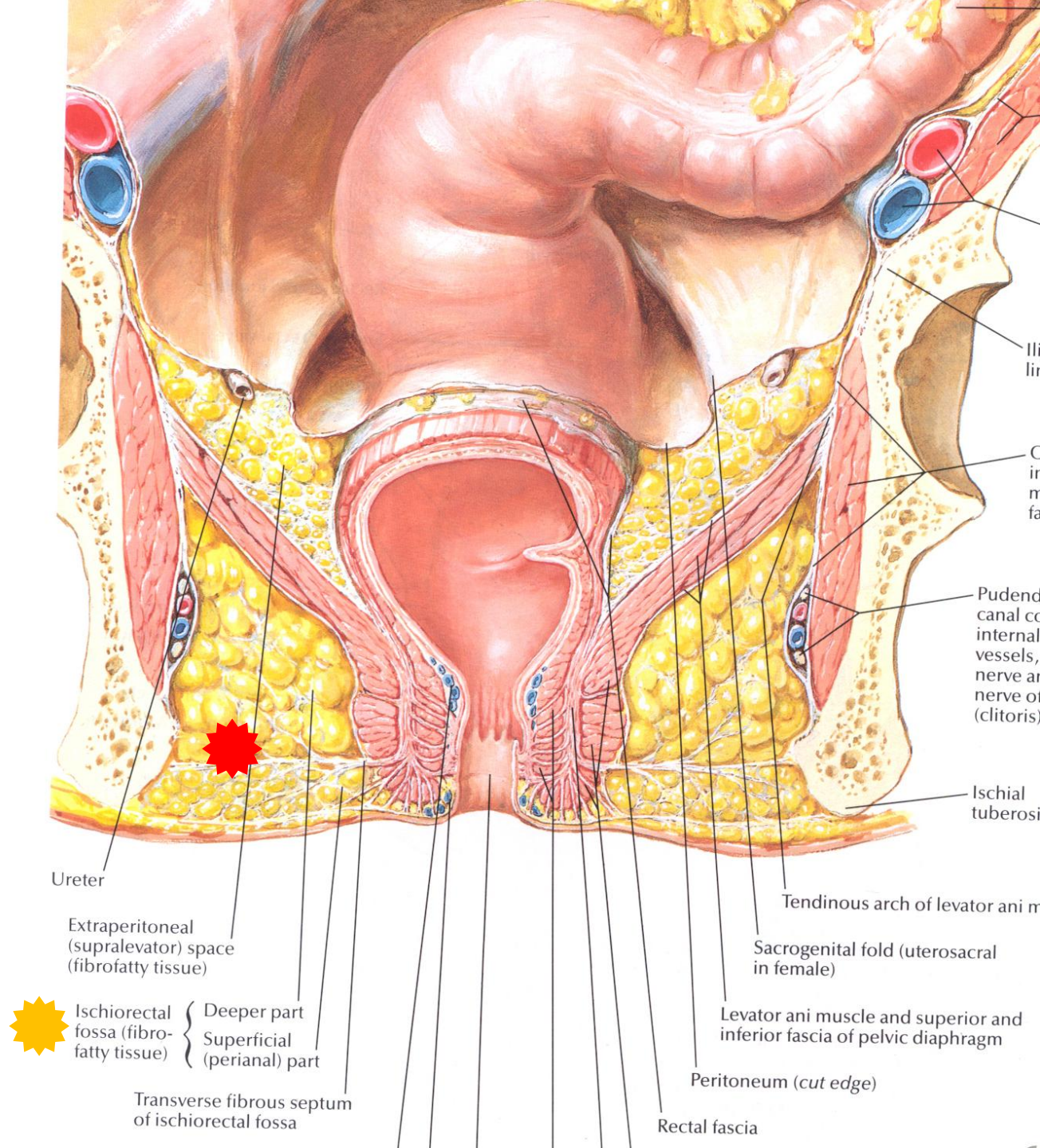
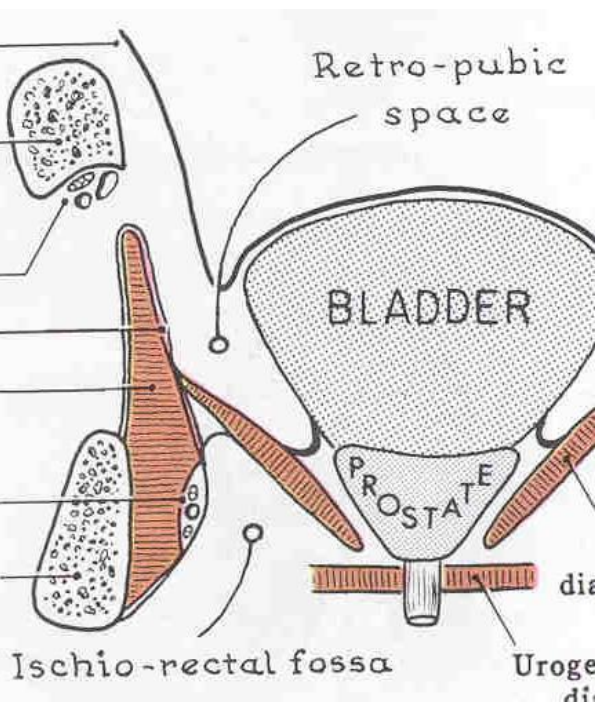


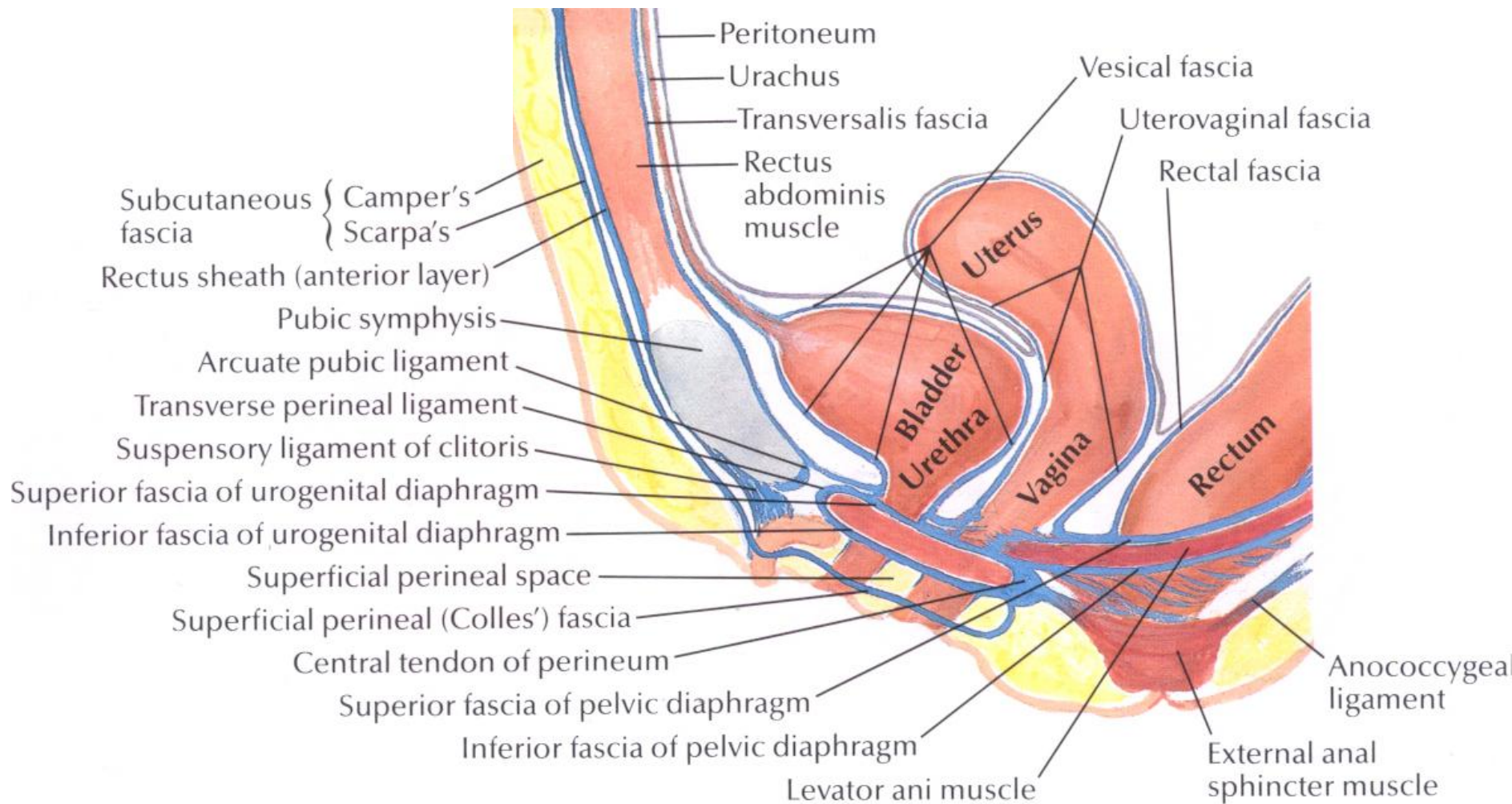




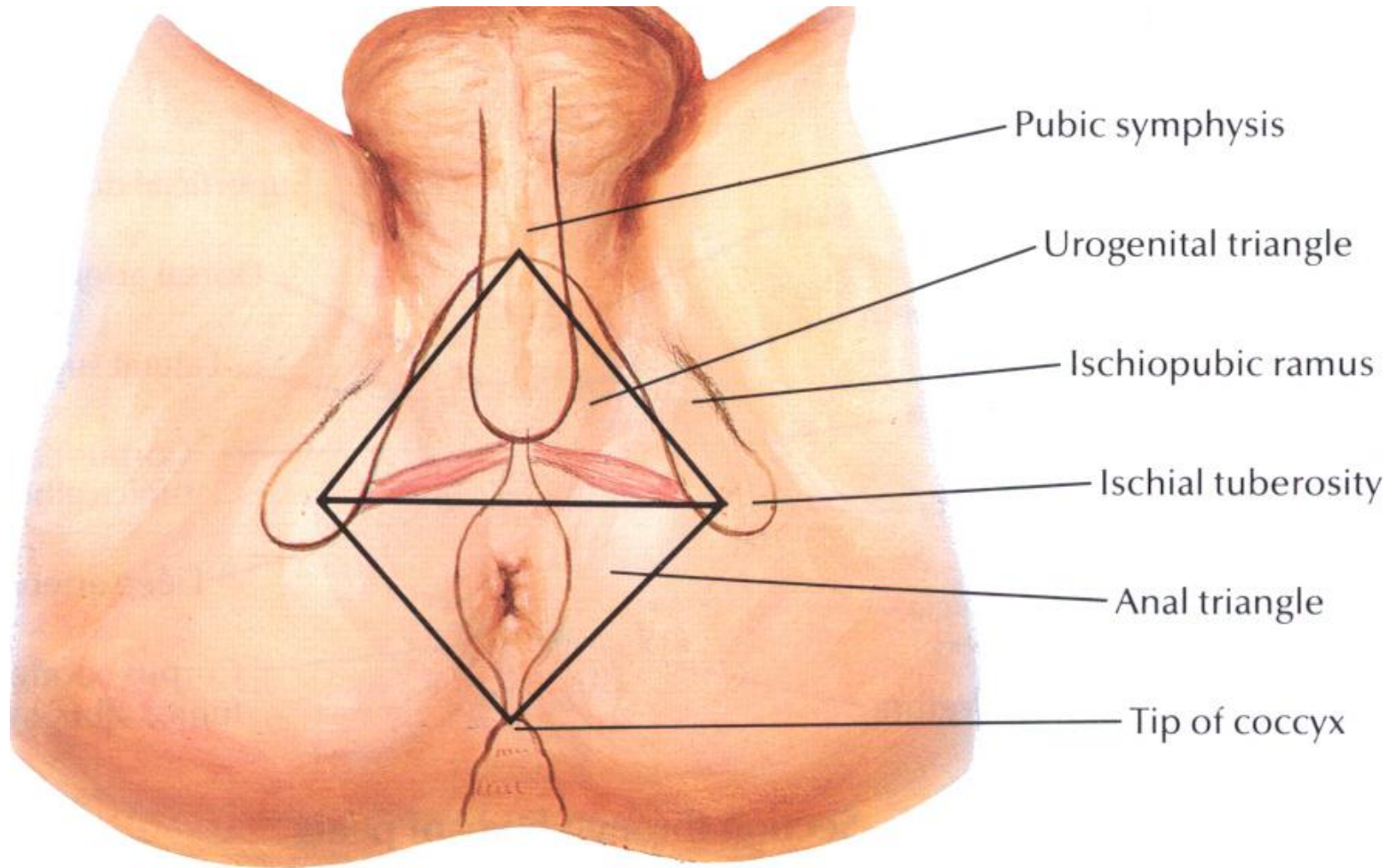
ISCHIORECTAL FOSSA

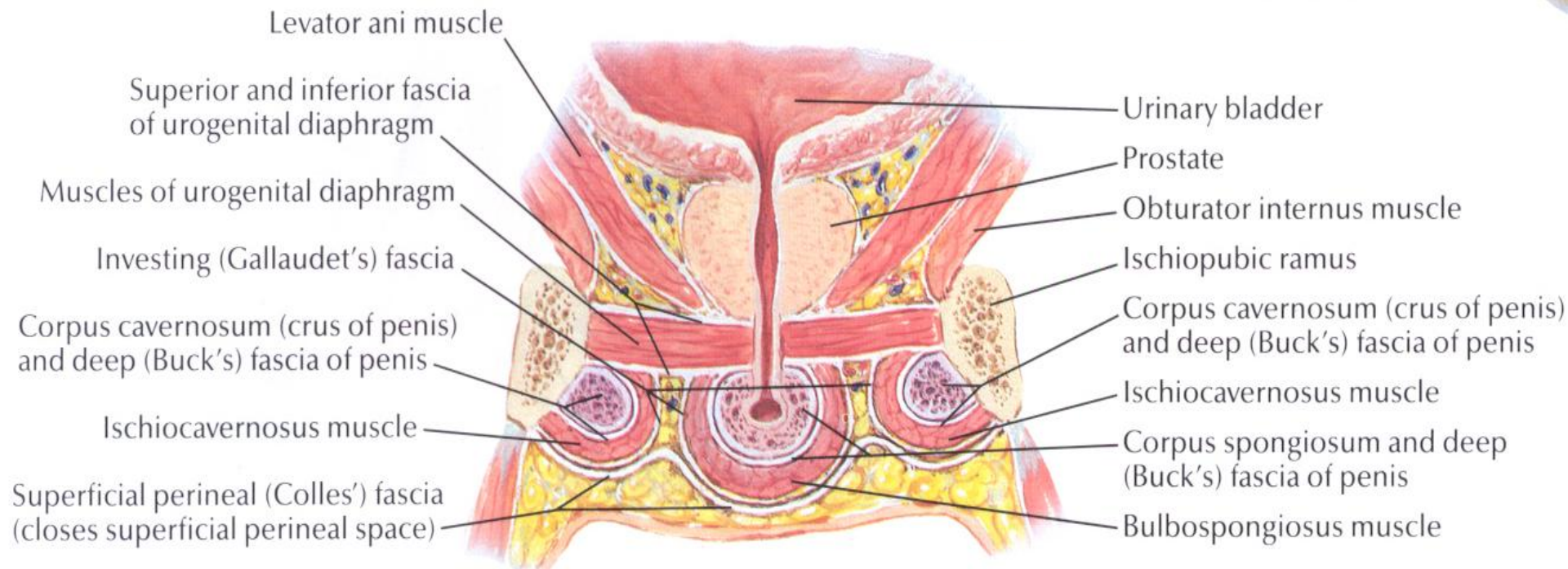




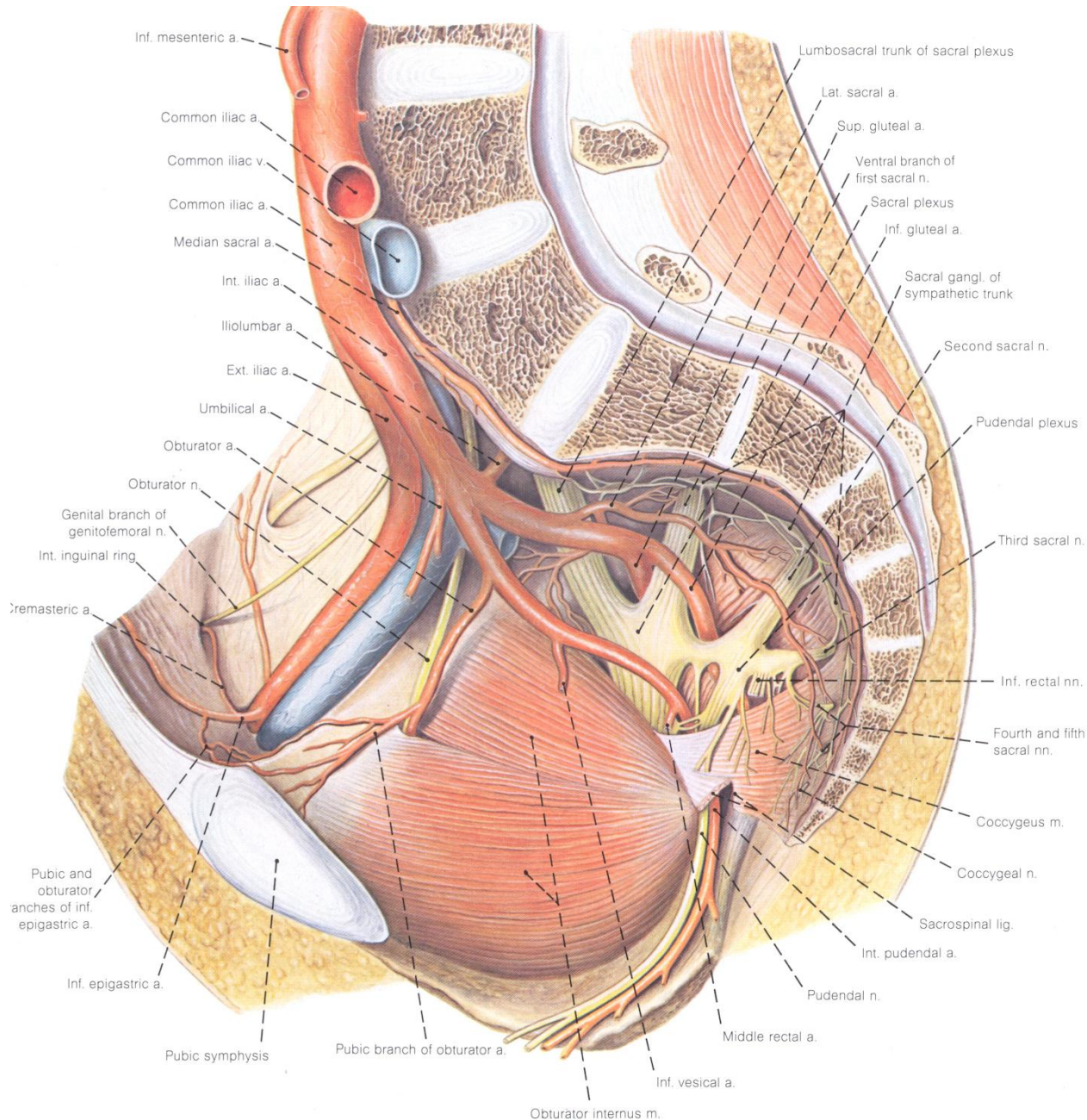


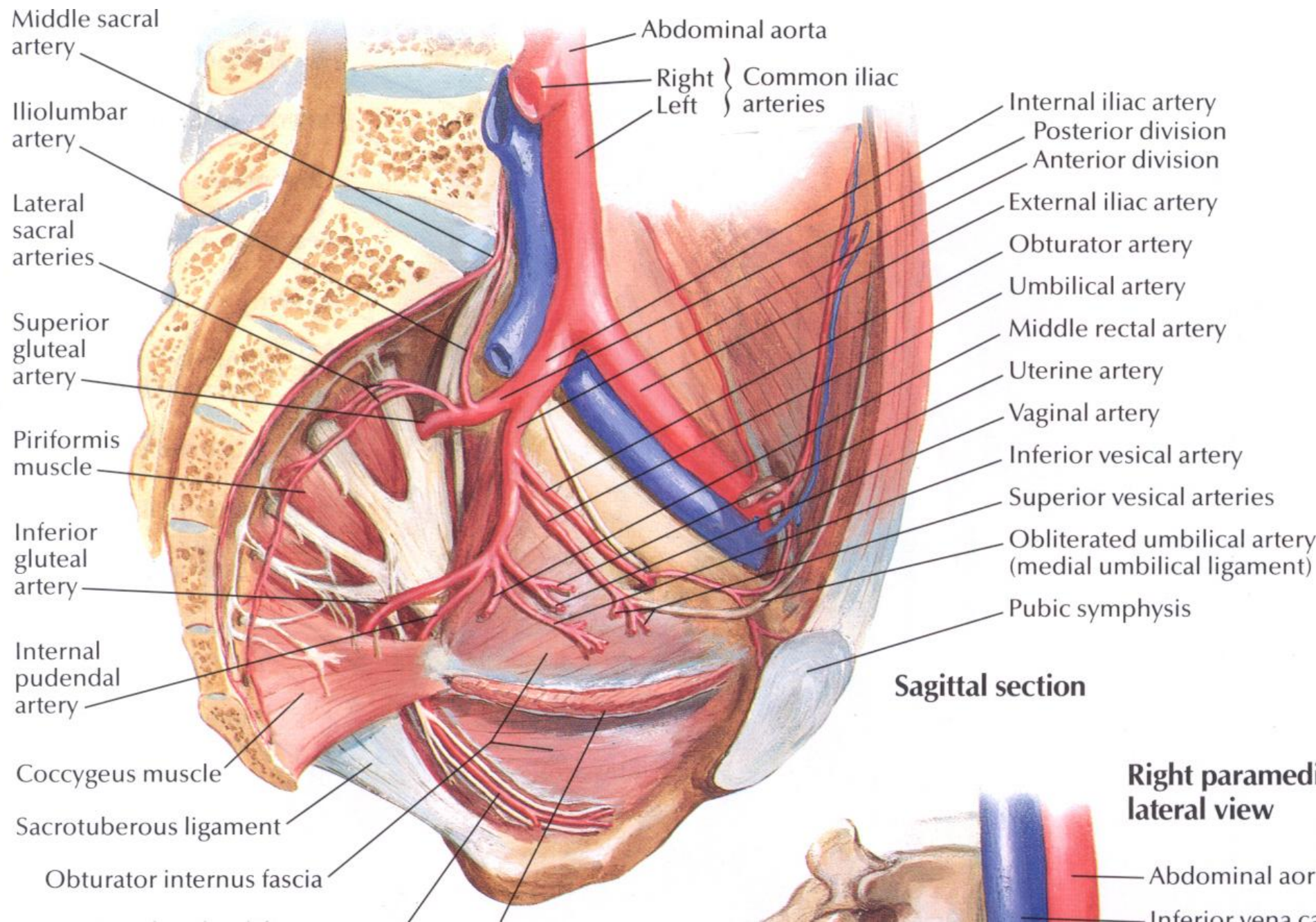
PERINEUM

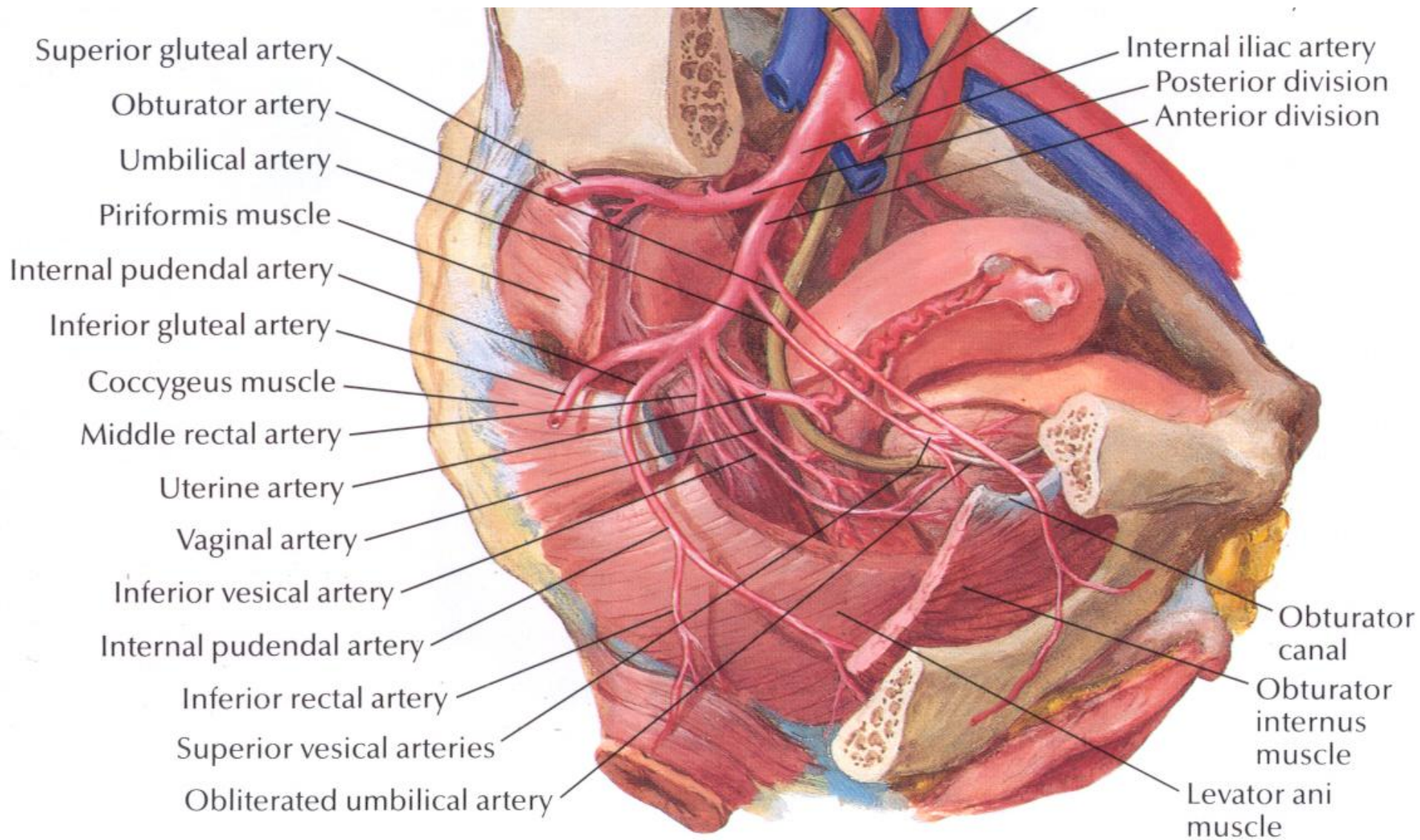




INTERNAL ILIAC ARTERY







Lumbosacral Trunk

